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at Washington and attended by many men of national reputation. Presided over by Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, whose services in the diplomatic field have contributed much toward the growth of the spirit of international friendship.

Twelfth Interparliamentary Conference held at St. Louis. Guests of the United States government. Promise made to them by President Roosevelt to call the Second Hague Conference. Call later issued by the President.

Organization by Hon. Richard Bartholdt of the Interparliamentary Group in the United States Congress. The group has grown to more than two hundred in number.

The Thirteenth International Peace Congress held in Boston. Opened by Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, in a memorable speech, and attended by more than a thousand delegates and adherents; followed by a series of more than forty important meetings in different cities, resulting in the organization of Peace Societies in New York, Cincinnati, etc.

Eleven treaties of obligatory arbitration with other countries signed by John Hay, Secretary of State. Failed to go into effect, through disagreement of the President and Senate, though nearly universally supported by the people.

1905. President Roosevelt, supported by the nation, secures the consent of the governments of Russia and Japan to send representatives to a conference with the view of ending the war in Manchuria. Portsmouth Conference results in the restoration of peace.

Seventeen members of Congress attend the Interparliamentary Conference at Brussels.

A delegation of more than fifty persons attend the Fourteenth International Peace Congress at Lucerne.

Observance of the Eighteenth of May as Peace Day in the Public Schools, inaugurated by Hon. George H. Martin, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, and by the State Commissioner of Schools of Ohio.

Among the many eminent men in the United States who have been strong supporters of the arbitration of international disputes (in addition to those already mentioned) are: Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, John Jay, William E. Channing, Sumner, Whittier, Garrison, William Jay, Amasa Walker, George C. Beckwith, Adin Ballou, President Grant, President Cleveland, John Sherman and John Hay.

The United States government, beginning with the Jay treaty in 1795, has led in the application of the principle of arbitration to the settlement of international disputes, and has been a party to more than sixty cases, some of them of the most difficult and delicate character.

Reason and War.†

The following passages from Prof. George Santayana's second volume on the "Life of Reason" are a fresh statement of what needs to be very often impressed upon men's minds, especially on the minds of the intelligent young men and women of our time:

Page 81. "The military classes, since they inherit the blood and habits of conquerors, naturally love war,

†The Life of Reason, Vol. II. (Reason in Society.) By Prof. George Santayana of Harvard University. Charles Scribner's Sons, 1905.

and their irrational combativeness is reinforced by interest; for in war officers can shine and rise, while the danger of death to a brave man is rather a spur and a pleasing excitement than a terror. A military class is therefore always recalling, foretelling and meditating war; it fosters artificial and senseless jealousies toward other governments that possess armies; and finally, as often as not, it precipitates disaster by bringing about the objectless struggle on which it has set its heart."

Page 82. "Since barbarism has its pleasures, it naturally has its apologists. There are panegyrists of war who say that, without a periodical bleeding, a race decays and loses its manhood. Experience is directly opposed to this shameless assertion. It is war that wastes a nation's wealth, chokes its industries, kills its flower, narrows its sympathies, condemns it to be governed by adventurers, and leaves the puny, deformed and unmanly to breed the next generation. Internecine war, foreign and civil, brought about the greatest setback which the Life of Reason has ever suffered: it exterminated the Greek and Italian aristocracies. Instead of being descended from heroes, modern nations are descended from slaves: and it is not their bodies only that show it. After a long peace, if the conditions of life are propitious, we observe a people's energies bursting their barriers; they become aggressive on the strength they have stored up in their remote and unchecked development. It is the unutilized race, fresh from the struggle with nature (in which the best survive, while in war it is often the best that perish), that descends victoriously into the arena of nations and conquers disciplined armies at the first blow, becomes the military aristocracy of the next epoch, and is itself ultimately sapped and decimated by luxury and battle, and merged at last into the ignoble conglomerate beneath. Then, perhaps, in some other virgin country a genuine humanity is again found, capable of victory because unbled by war. To call war the soil of courage and virtue is like calling debauchery the soil of love."

Page 85. "The panegyrist of war places himself on the lowest level on which a moralist or patriot can stand, and shows as great a want of refined feeling as of right reason. For the glories of war are all blood-stained, delirious, and infected with crime; the combative instinct is a savage prompting by which one man's good is found in another's evil. The existence of such a contradiction in the moral world is the original sin of nature, whence flows every other wrong."

Page 86. "The evils of war are obvious enough; could not the virtues of war, animal courage, discipline and self-knowledge, together with gaiety and enthusiasm, find some occasion for their development?"

A Peace Missioner.

The *New Age*, London, gives the following account of the visit abroad of Miss Jessie Ackermann in the interests of Peace:

Miss Jessie Ackermann is well-known as a temperance advocate, and was the first young woman who went round the world on a mission of any kind. Her first temperance mission covered a space of six years, and during four of those years Miss Ackermann never saw a face she had known before. She has made four of

these trips round the world, has traveled 250,000 miles, and during all this time she supported the work by voice and pen, and never cost the Woman's Temperance Union so much as a postage stamp!

"Her fifth trip round the world was made in the interest of newspaper and magazine work. Much of the time was spent in the countries which afterwards formed the seat of the war in the Far East. She traveled in Japan — where she lived in the house of the Anin king. She crossed Siberia, and visited the far northern islands, and that dreaded place of exile, Sakhalin, where there were more than 20,000 convicts — 10,000 transported for murder. After this, in 1904, she started on a sixth world-trip — this time undertaken for *Madame*, then a new magazine published in the interests of women. It is the official organ of the International Council of Women, and Miss Ackermann is editor of that department. Individually she represented the State of Pennsylvania as one of the delegates to the International Sunday School Convention held in Jerusalem in April of that year.

"Along with this, a mission of a most unusual character was placed in her hands. The Universal Peace Union decided to send a Special Peace Envoy to the courts of Europe in the interests of peace and arbitration, and Miss Ackermann received the commission. She carried with her a message printed on parchment, bearing the seal and white ribbon of the Peace Union, and a peace flag. The Governor of Pennsylvania wrote a letter on parchment, bearing the seal of the Commonwealth, endorsing the envoy; and Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, gave her a strong backing. She is now a delegate to the Peace Congress.

"The reflection which arises from reading the account of a mission undertaken, not in the interests of one country and one nation, but of all countries and all nations (for "the interest of all peoples is peace"), is the position of advantage from which America can send it forth. America has nothing to gain from mixing up herself and her mighty interests with European quarrels. Would she but maintain her old attitude of detachment from our complications, what would be her moral power! If, instead of tampering with imperialism, she would maintain the disinterested aloofness pointed out to her by her position, she might use her moral force to unite the nations in a League of Peace."

Thomas Paine on Reduction of Armaments.

It is not even yet generally known to how large an extent the problem of the world's armaments has occupied the minds of all the leaders of human thought for at least two centuries. Here is a passage from Thomas Paine's work on "The Rights of Man" (Part II, Chap. V., February, 1792) on limitation of armaments, which we have not seen in print in any recent historical account of opinion on this subject. It was brought to our attention by Augustine Jones of Newton Highlands, Mass. It would be worthy of the most advanced internationalist of our time:

"In the preceding part of this work, I have spoken of

an alliance between England, France and America for purposes which were to be afterwards mentioned. Though I have no direct authority on the part of America, I have good reason to conclude that she is disposed to enter into a consideration of such a measure, provided that the governments with which she might ally acted as national governments, and not as courts enveloped in intrigue and mystery. That France as a nation and a national government would prefer an alliance with England is a matter of certainty. Nations, like individuals, who have long been enemies, without knowing each other or knowing why, become the better friends when they discover the errors and impositions under which they had acted.

"Admitting, therefore, the probability of such a connection, I will state some matters by which such an alliance, together with that of Holland, might render service, not only to the parties immediately concerned, but to all Europe:

"It is, I think, certain that if the fleets of England, France and Holland were confederated, they could propose with effect a limitation to and a general dismantling of all the navies in Europe to a certain proportion to be agreed upon:

"First, that no new ship of war shall be built by any power in Europe, themselves included.

"Secondly, that all the navies now in existence shall be put back, suppose, to one-tenth of their present force. This will save to France and England at least two millions sterling annually to each, and their relative force be in the same proportion as it is now. If men will permit themselves to think as rational beings ought to think, nothing can appear more ridiculous and absurd, exclusive of all moral reflections, than to be at the expense of building navies, filling them with men, and then hauling them into the ocean to try which can sink each other fastest.

"Peace, which costs nothing, is attended with infinitely more advantage than any victory with all its expense. But this, though it best answers the purpose of nations, does not that of court governments, whose habited policy is *pretense* for taxation, places and offices."

New Books.

ESSENTIALS OF UNITED STATES HISTORY. By William A. Mowry and Blanche S. Mowry. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 434 pages. Finely illustrated.

In this new work Dr. Mowry and his collaborator have sought to bring into the compass of a moderate-sized volume the essential points in the history of our country, in an attractive and realistic way suitable to pupils of the grammar grades just beginning the serious study of this subject. They have put emphasis on the personal element in the story of the country, rather than reciting mere facts and dates, seeking in this way to create in the boys and girls a strong love for the history of the nation.

The book, with its fine series of illustrations, is a very attractive one, and is certain to find its way in a short time into many of the grammar schools of the country. We commend it to the careful inspection of those superintendents and teachers who are looking for a history